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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, July 3, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Important Strategic Movement.

The Union Army on James River.

The Evacuation and Destruction of the White House.

Full and Graphic Account of the Three Days' Fighting.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

WHITE HOUSE, Saturday, June 28.—The events transpiring at this point, and in the army before Richmond, during the past four days, have been of such a varied character and thrilling interest that I scarcely know where to commence or end the record, in order to make it all understandable to the general reader. Many who were eye-witnesses to these movements have fled off panic-stricken, fully convinced that the whole army before Richmond has been destroyed, and that General McClellan has been out-witted, out-generaled, out-flanked and "driven to the wall," where he promised to place the enemy. The evacuation of White House was to them an inexplicable mystery under any other condition of facts but had they kept their eyes open early in the week, they would have discovered that the work of evacuation was silently and surely progressing before any of the fighting on the right wing, as early as Tuesday, and that large numbers of vessels had left the York and Pamunky rivers and were moving rapidly around to a new basis of operations on the James river. They might also have observed that all civilians were forbidden to approach the front as early as Tuesday, under any pretence whatever, and that the immense stores of supplies at Dispatch Station had been steadily reduced for a week, until the last box of crackers, barrel of beef, and bale of hay had disappeared, before the great contest on Friday, which left the way open for the enemy to approach that point, which I have every reason to believe was designedly intended by Gen. McClellan to be the mouth of the empty trap into which they were being led, and, as I hope and believe, to their entire rout and discomfiture.

Before proceeding to the narrative of events as they had occurred in the vicinity of White House during the past few days, I will briefly state that the whole movement of Gen. McClellan, so far as the changing of his lines is concerned, and in reality the making of his left wing his right wing, and withdrawing his right wing to rest near Savage Station, at the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, has been accomplished, throwing the way open for the enemy to rush to his coveted feast at the White House, where he found nothing but an empty platter.

Whether this movement is good or bad, or what may be intended by Gen. McClellan to be accomplished by it further than throwing his left on the James river, and supporting Fort Darling, it is impossible at present to say. A day or an hour may decide this point. I will merely proceed to a narrative of events as they occurred at White House up to Saturday at noon, embracing such statements as reached us from the battle-field on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Wednesday at the White House.

At the White House, on Wednesday, matters were progressing as usual, with the exception that there had been a check in the landing of stores of all descriptions, whilst those on the landings were being rapidly loaded in wagons and moved off towards the left flank. Several steamers, with large strings of vessels laden with forage and subsistence, had also been started down the river, with orders to proceed to City Point, on the James river.

This reversal in the course of transportation occasioned considerable comment and speculation, but was ascertained to be the fulfilment of an order direct from Gen. McClellan. Some supposed it to be intended for the supply of Gen. Burnside's army, which rumor said had reached the James river to co-operate with him. An order was also received from headquarters early on Wednesday to prohibit any one from coming forward to the lines on any considerations whatever, unless the parties belonging to the army. The order was so peremptory that even those connected with the press, some of whom had come down to forward their report by the mail-boats, were prevented from returning, and others, who had smuggled themselves through, were promptly sent back.

On the same day Gen. Casey came down and took command of the small land force, not exceeding 600 men, and in the evening was notified to prepare at any moment for the entire evacuation of the post, and the preservation, as far as practicable, of the public property. Similar orders were also sent to Col. Ingalls. He immediately communicated with the fleet, and a division of men, armed with axes, proceeded during the night to cut down the trees around White House, and subsequently all the way along, above and below the Pamunky bridge, so as to give them free play for the use of their guns. On the same evening we had a report from headquarters that a division of the rebels, the forces of Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Ewell, were approaching and threatening to open the way by the right flank for a raid on the White House. In the meantime the trains on the railroad were kept running night and day, carrying forward nothing but ammunition and munitions of war, with siege and rocket trains and field pieces.

The down train of cars due at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening had not arrived which added to the excitement among the sutlers and camp followers. At half-past 10 o'clock in the evening however, the train arrived, bringing down about ninety wounded men, it having been delayed for their accommodation. They were nearly all of Gen. Hooker's division, and had participated in the gallant advance on the left of the centre on Wednesday morning, driving the enemy from their rifle pits, and reporting that they had secured and held what is known as Tavern Hill, an important position, commanding the city of Richmond. This is the "important point" alluded to in the despatches of Gen. McClellan, detailing the affair. The entire loss on our side was reported to be about two hundred and twenty wounded and sixty killed. A large number of those wounded were however very slight many of them being able to walk from the cars to the hospital boat. Thus ended the events of Wednesday.

Doings on Thursday.

The fact that the gunboats had taken position in front of the landing with their guns out and shotted, and the sweeping away of the trees, which was still progressing, gave renewed activity to the rush of camp followers for passes by the mail boat to Fortress Monroe, and our population commenced to be rapidly depleted.

The down train from the front reported all quiet with the exception of certain mysterious movements within our lines that were not understandable to civilians. The immense stock of stores and forage at Dispatch Station, eleven miles from White House, were being carried off with great rapidity, and subsequently we learned that an immense train of wagons had been running from that point all day, with forage and stores, and that the greatest activity in their removal was being observed. In the evening it was announced that not a bale of hay, a bushel of oats, a barrel of beef, or a box of crackers was left.

Throughout the day, at White House, the greatest vigilance was observed in and around the headquarters of Gen. Casey, who had pitched his tents on the beautiful lawn in front of the White House, the building itself being occupied as the private quarters of the Sisters of Charity—and here let me add that it is quite a small building, having not more than six small rooms in it; the outbuildings and servants' quarters being separate from the residence. Gen. Washington himself could not complain of the use of it by these ministering angels of the sick and wounded soldier. An immense train of wagons was also moving forward from the subsistance and commissary departments throughout the day, and the immense stocks on shore were being rapidly diminished. The trains on the railroad were still steadily moving forward with ammunition, and continued throughout the night. Cavalry scouts had also been sent out in various directions during the day, and preparations were made for obstructing the roads.

At dusk a new panic was occasioned by the discovery that bales of hay had been piled over and about all the large masses of subsistence stores on the landings, indicating the probability that it might become necessary during the night to apply the torch to them, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Whilst all these preparations were going on, indicating the probable intention of evacuating the landing on shore, the numerous steamers, and tugs, probably fifty in number, had been busy towing down the river to West Point, a distance of fifty miles, through its tortuous windings, long lines of brigs and barks laden with stores. The vessels that were scattered about in the vicinity were also collected together in separate groups, and anchored in the stream where they could be easily and rapidly taken in tow by the steamers when the time for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented it may be proper for him to understand that not less than seven hundred sail of vessels were, two days previous, at anchor at the White House and landing, and stream along for eight or ten miles down the river.

In the meantime the work on the construction of the railroad bridge over the Pamunky, just above the landing, was steadily progressing, a large force of workmen being constantly at work. This fact, in conjunction with the evident movements towards a speedy evacuation, bewildered the speculations of the uninitiated, but Col. Ingalls, under whose directions the evacuation was progressing, moved about as coolly as a summer's morning.

The morning train brought down the gratifying news that the forward movements of General Hooker had been entirely successful, and that he held the enemy's camp and rifle pits. About one hundred more of the wounded arrived, and were removed, with the others, to the hospital steamers, where the military committee, with their large corps of surgeons, and the numerous Sisters of Charity in attendance, did all in their power to render the poor fellows comfortable. There are also, a large number of volunteer female nurses in attendance, who are unremitting in their attention and kindness to the sick and wounded.

The reports from the front on Thursday evening continued favorable, heavy skirmishing having taken place on the right, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, and a few more of the wounded arrived, who reported everything progressing most satisfactorily, whilst all the indications were that a general battle along the whole line would take place next day, (Friday.) The trains were kept in motion all night, carrying forward munitions of war, whilst the wagon trains were still lining the roads with commissary stores.

The Great Alarm.

On Friday morning the first item of news from the front, received by telegraph, was a gratifying announcement that Stonewall Jackson and Ewell, in attempting to turn the right flank, were repulsed by General McCall with his Pennsylvania Reserves, and driven back with great slaughter. This attempt of Jackson was made at three o'clock in the morning, and had closed at six o'clock, with a signal victory.—This repulse is said to have been one of the most decisive and destructive of the war, the enemy being put to a complete rout, with very little loss to our forces. Although at night, and indeed for a surprise, the gallant Pennsylvanians were found to be wide awake. There was, however, every indication of a general battle along the whole line, and General McClellan, in order to be ready for all emergencies, gave directions to General Casey and Col. Ingalls to make every preparation for the instant removal or destruction of all the supplies at White House, should the result of the impending battle render such a course necessary, his force being deemed too small to render the successful defence of his position a certainty against such a movement of the enemy as might ensue.

The steamers and tugs were all in early requisition, and were moving down the river with long trains of transports in tow. The vessels nearest the landing were also stored full of commissary stores and munitions, and moved out in the stream. The immense piles of boxes of crackers, barrels of pork, and other stores along the landing, were again covered over with piles of hay, so as to be ready at a moment's notice, to apply the torch for their destruction if it should become necessary.

There was also great commotion among the crowds of contrabands, who have been found most efficient laborers, and who have been used to great advantage in the commissary and munition departments. They soon understood that danger was apprehended, and, on being assured by Col. Ingalls that they would not be left behind to meet the vengeance of their masters, went to work with renewed energy.—Stores and munitions everywhere disappeared from the landing with great rapidity, and were being packed on the wharf boats and vessels contiguous. The wives and children of the contrabands also soon made their appearance, and with bundles and babies took position on the canal boats as they were floated out in the stream.

The mail steamer, which should have left for Fortress Monroe at 7 o'clock in the morning, was ordered to be detained, and at nine o'clock a despatch was received that a general battle was progressing along the whole line, the enemy having renewed the attempt to flank General Porter's position on the right wing. At 11 o'clock a second despatch announced that General Porter had driven the enemy before him, and repulsed them three times with terrific slaughter, and was then ordered by General McClellan to fall back.

This despatch was a signal for renewed energy in the work of evacuation, and all the quartermaster's papers and valuables, and the chests of the paymasters, were brought on board the mail boat. The family of Quartermaster Engle was also brought on board, with his horses and carriage, and the horses of Assistant Quartermaster Sawtell. The household furniture and the servants of these officials also soon followed, which increased the excitement among the sutlers and army followers. Some of the sutlers became so panic-striken as to sell out their stocks at half price and hastened on board the boat, whilst some determined to hold on and take their chances. That there was an intention on the part of General McClellan to evacuate the White House as soon as his movements in front should be perfected there was no doubt, but whether as a necessary or a strategic movement could not at that time be foreseen.

The Panic Checked.

During the afternoon, the panic increased until half past three o'clock, and the steamers and tugs were busily engaged in towing down the transports. At three o'clock a despatch was received from headquarters, in substance as follows:

"We have been driving the enemy before us on the left wing for the past half hour. Cheers are heard all along the lines."

This was the signal for a new change in the programme. All the Government valuables and the property of the officers was taken off of the mail-boat and placed on board the steamer Camonico, and the order given for the departure of the mail boat, which left at three o'clock for Fortress Monroe, taking with her in tow two heavily-laden steamers, with directions for them to be dropped at West Point.

Two of the large hospital steamers, filled with sick and wounded, also left about the same time, and moved majestically down the river. The steamer Commodore was still left at the wharf to receive any new arrivals from the battle-field, and the Daniel Webster and the Elm City, devoted to the same service, soon after arrived. It was also announced that Gen. Stoneman, with six thousand cavalry and artillery, was within six miles of the White House, to protect the work of evacuation, if a dash should be made by the enemy in that direction.

Scenes on the River.

The scene presented on the river was a most interesting one. Ten miles below the White House about two hundred brigs, barks and schooners, were at anchor, with any quantity of canal boats loaded with implements of war, commissary and subsistence stores.—On the whole route down steamers and tugs were passed, having large numbers of vessels in tow, and at West Point, forty miles below the White House, not less than three hundred vessels were at anchor, whilst the numerous steamers and tugs which had brought them down were preparing to start up for the several hundred still up the river.

Statements of the Wounded.

About 7 o'clock on Friday evening numbers of the wounded commenced to arrive from the front of the lines, with a few of the most intelligent of whom I had an opportunity of conversing. Those engaged in the repulse of Stonewall Jackson represented his rout to be most quick and disastrous. He came down on them expecting a surprise, but found them all momentarily expecting his approach, having been informed by General McClellan two days previous that he was coming upon them. Instead of a surprise, the enemy received the first shot, and, after two hours' fight, retreated in confusion.

The wounded from the fight which immediately ensued, represented it to have been a most terrific encounter, the enemy coming out from Richmond upon them in such dense masses that the shell and grape poured into them as they advanced, made great gaps in their lines, which were immediately filled up and they moved forward most determinedly. Their artillery was so poorly served that the damage to our ranks was light in proportion. They still moved on and exchanged showers of Minie balls, which were destructive on both sides, but when Genl. Porter ordered a bayonet charge they retreated in double-quick, though Gen. Porter pursued them but a short distance.

The enemy again rallied and approached our lines a second time, when the same terrible slaughter ensued; this time their artillery being better served was more effective in the ranks of our men. On coming to close quarters they were again repulsed and driven back a still greater distance, this twice fought battle ground being literally strewn with the dead and dying. Gen. Porter then a second time fell back to his position and awaited nearly an hour for the enemy to renew the assault. They, however, finally came on in increased numbers, having been largely reinforced, and were again received with shell and grape, causing great chasms in their ranks, and one poor fellow, who had lost his arm, assured me that he saw the loose arms and portions of the bodies of the enemy making gyrations through the air. A third time the enemy bore down most bravely and determinedly on our lines, and this conflict was the most severely contested of the whole, but when the bayonet was brought to bear he fell back, and was pressed towards Richmond fully a mile beyond our original lines.

Again, for the fourth time, General Porter fell back to his first position, when an order was received from Gen. McClellan to continue his retrograde movement slowly and in order. So soon as it became apparent to the enemy that it was the purpose of Gen. Porter to retire, the enemy again pushed forward most boldly and bravely, when their advance was checked by the entire reserve force, consisting of the New York 5th, Lieutenant Colonel Duryea, the New York 10th, Colonel Benedix, and two other regiments, under command of Colonel Warren, acting brigadier general, and the entire force of regulars under Major General Sykes. This fresh force held the enemy in check while the force which had previously bore the brunt of the battle moved steadily back and in good order, carrying with them their wounded and dead.

The enemy made a fierce attack on the reserve, but cannon were posted at various points of the route by which they were retiring towards the Chickahominy, which occasionally poured in shot and shell upon them, and checked their movements, and enabled the troops to move back in the most admirable order. At one time in this retrograde movement the reserve force of General Sykes charged on the enemy with the bayonet, and drove him back nearly a mile. In this charge the gallant New York 5th and Colonel Benedix's New York 10th drew forth the plaudits of the army by their steadiness and bravery, in which they, however, lost about a hundred of their numbers, whose bodies it was necessary to leave on the field. Cheers went up along our whole lines at this gallant repulse, which was at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the enemy did not again renew the attack during the balance of the evening, but turned his columns down toward the White House; which seemed to be the haven of all his hopes. The division of the enemy despatched in this direction was estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand, cavalry, artillery and infantry. They started down at three o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Statement of a Paymaster.

In conversation with a paymaster, who was with Gen. Porter's Division when the battle commenced, I have a very full confirmation of the statement of this gallant soldier. He says that being anxious for the safety of the large amount of treasure he had in his possession, he asked instructions, and was told to proceed on towards Savage Station, on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, in company with the wagon train then moving in that direction with the knapsacks of the men and all the valuables from the various camps of the division. He joined the train and moved on, and describes the artillery reserves stationed along the road to protect the retiring of the right wing of the army across the Chickahominy. He says it was a most orderly movement, conducted slowly and steadily, and that the only evidence of panic was among some teamsters, who threatened to break their lines, but were instantly checked by a company of cavalry who drew on them, and were ordered to blow out the brains of the first man who deserted his post or disobeyed the orders of the guards.

This gentleman left the Savage Station, south of the Chickahominy, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and states that during the night the entire right wing of the army passed over the river in perfect order, not losing a wagon of the train, and only leaving such portions of their camps as was not deemed worth moving as they retired to their new lines. There had been no fighting during the night, though at five o'clock on Saturday morning some heavy cannonading was in progress on the extreme left, towards the James river, which soon ceased, however, and at 7 o'clock all was again quiet. The railroad was in operation all night on Friday after the battle, and the last train that left for the White House took its departure at 7 o clock, and met no interruption on the way down.

Last of the White House.

On Saturday morning the work of evacuation at the White House had been nearly completed, and although there was still a number of vessels at the landing, there was an abundance of steamers in readiness to move off with them at any moment.

At nine o'clock a train of cars started out for headquarters, but had not been gone more than an hour before it returned, reporting the enemy to be approaching Dispatch Station, which is eleven miles from the White House. This, however is supposed to be a mistake, as a telegraphic communication through to General McClellan was continued up to eleven o'clock, at which time the mail boat started for Fortress Monroe.

My Conclusions.

From the foregoing I think I have conclusively proved that the object of Gen. McClellan, long before the battle on Friday, was to abandon the White House, and also draw in his right wing across the Chickahominy.—That he has accomplished this most masterly movement with but little loss in comparison with his punishment of the enemy there can be no doubt, and that he has strengthened his position by constructing his lines, and changing the base of his operations to the James river, is equally self-evident. There he will have the co-operation of the gunboats, and if the enemy attempt to interrupt his supply vessels by making a dash on the James river, they will meet with prompt punishment from the gunboats, and so weaken their forces in front that the city will fall into his possession with but a slight struggle. Although "hope may be father to the thought," I would wager a big apple that Gen. McClellan is in possession of Richmond by Sunday next.

C. C. F.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1862.

Since closing my letter from the White House, I find myself very unexpectedly in Washington city, and in possession of most reliable information from the White House and other points on the Peninsula, nearly a day later than are contained in my letter.

End of the White House.

It appears that the telegraphic communication between the White House and Gen. McClellan was not broken until near one o'clock on Saturday, and then the wire was cut at Dispatch Station, eleven miles out. Tunstall's Station, four miles out, was in our possession until four o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the operator at the White House heard a strange signal coming over the wire. On going to the instrument he was heralded with what the Federal soldiers call the rebel national salute: "I say, O you Yankee —— of ——." This was the signal given for the final evacuation, when a portion of the infantry forces immediately embarked on steamboats in waiting for them, the last of the transports was moved off by the steamtugs, and the few articles scattered about on shore, even some damaged hay, was fired. The whole was of very small value, and thus of the many millions of property here a few days ago, perhaps not $5,000 was destroyed.

In the midst of this closing scene of the beautiful Chickahominy region, I regret to have to state that some vandal set fire to the White House, and it was entirely consumed. This, doubtless, arose from the ridiculous teachings of a recent grave Senatorial debate on this little cottage.

The enemy made his appearance in considerable force at the White House about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, and although he found neither bread for man, nor hay for beasts, was welcomed with heavy showers of grape-shot from the three gunboats which were ranged along in front of the landing. They were supposed to be thirty thousand strong, and, unless they brought their haversacks well supplied, must have gone supperless to bed. In the best of times, I found starvation to stare me in the face at White House, and I hope the rebels found no better fare.

Retirement of the Troops.

The cavalry at the White House guarded the departure of the last of the wagons and horses which moved off at the final evacuation, and joined the force under General Stoneman who were hovering around the vicinity all day. After passing these trains off, and securing their safety, Gen. Stoneman with his entire force moved off in a direction that I am not at liberty at present to state.

Gen. Casey reports that he lost not a man, nor did he leave a soul behind, not even a contraband.

The Transports.

At ten o'clock on Sunday morning, Col. Ingalls and Capt. Santelle were before Yorktown with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers, on their way to the new base of operations on the James river. They would doubtless move down immediately to Fortress Monroe and await the instructions of Gen. McClellan. A large number are, however, already up the James river, under the protection of the gunboats.

Telegraphic Communication.

Since a very early hour on Saturday morning, Gen. McClellan has been deprived of his telegraphic communication with Washington. He abandoned its use several hours before the wires were cut, doubtless being fearful that the enemy might, by placing a magnet on the wires, read his orders. Direct communication is now being opened with him, however, by gunboats up the mouth of the Chickahominy, and all will soon be right in this respect.

Important from North Carolina.

A Telling Speech Delivered by Governor Stanly at Washington.---A Gathering of Citizens from Seventeen Counties.

[From the Newbern Progress.]

The speech of Governor Stanly, which was delivered at Washington, N. C., on the 17th inst., before the great Union mass meeting, was full of moderation and eloquence, and it may be pronounced one of the finest productions of the day. It was received with the utmost satisfaction by both the Federal troops and the citizens of the Old North State, who were present from seventeen counties.

Notice was given some two weeks since to the people in the interior that one and all, loyal and disloyal, might come into our lines and hear Governor Stanly. Seventeen counties were represented in this gathering, which was the largest ever assembled in this section of the State. This great speech will revolutionize the Old North State, and be the means of bringing her back into the Union at once.

We understand that Capt. Walker's rebel cavalry, in the vicinity of Washington, N. C., is completely demoralized and partially disbanded, but a very few remaining. Many of its members came to hear Governor Stanly at Washington, and remained.

SPEECH OF GOV. STANLY DELIVERED AT WASHINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 17, '62.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—My appearance here to-day calls to mind many scenes of the past. I thank God that we are permitted to meet in council once more. Ever since this infernal war, brought on by wicked politicians who desired power, I have had no comfort. My thoughts have been directed towards these battle fields. Night and day have I been watching events.—I could not hear a word from my native state, consequently I was unable to learn anything definite in regard to you. However bad I may have been, no man can say I ever deceived him in any particular, or intentionally led him astray. I come to you with a bleeding heart, honest and sincere motives, desiring to give you some plain thoughts. I am pleased to see so many of my old friends, who have been so true to me, some of whom gave me a start in the world. It is to them I come to talk. Five thousand miles have I come to reason with you. I desire no promotion; I came for no love of gain; I ask nothing for myself.

I did not support Mr. Lincoln. Bell and Everett were my choice. I understood the wicked intention of these Southern leaders. I have known them long and well. I looked forward to this outbreak. I saw it was inevitable, and under the circumstances, I considered Bell and Everett the most acceptable men.

I do not desire to discuss, or enter into all the features of this war, nor talk about politics. You all know what my politics have been for the past twenty-five years.

How came North Carolina out of the Union? You say that President Lincoln's proclamation drew you into this war. How so? What was his duty when he took the oath of office, when he was sworn to maintain the Union and enforce the laws? Has he not done right in doing what the Constitution required him to do? How could he do differently? Was he to act the part of a political trickster and gambler, and wink at this unlawful attempt at Secession? What would have been his fate had he attempted thus to trifle with the sacred rights of the people, and allowed a Government to be broken up which he had sworn to preserve? Would he not have been impeached, and justly hung, for thus violating his oath of office? I again ask, how could he do differently?

What are the duties of a sheriff?—Is he not expected to enforce the law? Should a mob attempt to resist him, is it not his duty to call upon the people for assistance to enable him to enforce the law? This is what the President has done; he could do nothing else; he could pursue no other course. Suppose New Jersey should attempt to secede, and New York and the neighboring States should refuse to assist in obliging her to respect the Constitution and laws of the country.—Would it not be the duty of North Carolina to furnish the President with troops to enable him to execute the laws?

If Secession is to be recognized, what would it lead to? Let Louisiana secede, and then after it is accomplished, what hinders her from handing that State over to England, or any other Power, commanding, as it does, the mouth of the great father of waters? This she would most assuredly have the right to do, if she has a right to secede, thus damming up the great river, and excluding all the States on its borders from a market. Would the great Northwest submit to this? Could not any seceded State hand itself over to any Power it might choose, thus giving us monarchial governments of every kind?

What has North Carolina to complain of? What rights of hers have been violated? Wherein has the government of the United States distressed her, or any other citizens? Was she burdened by taxation? Were her citizens called upon to pay a direct tax to support the Government?—Were not all her rights and institutions under the protecting flag of the United States?

My doctrines are those of Washington, Marshall, Badger, Graham, Gilmer, and Donnell; doctrines on which the Government was founded.

Secession is treason. It must be put down, otherwise the Republic is gone, and we are involved in an eternal war. The Government must be maintained. We are one people, one we will remain, one we will die. Secession is eternal war. If it succeeds, republican liberties are lost forever.

What do the rebels say? What did they tell you? First, they said secession would be peaceable; that the Northerners would not fight, and that foreign Powers would recognize the "Southern Confederacy;" that the Democrats in the North would assist the south in securing her independence.

Have any of these predictions been realized? After secession took place, you were told that the northern troops were coming South to free all your slaves, confiscate all your property, devastate the land, slaughter your women and children, outrage your daughters, and so on. Has this been realized? Have not your rights and property been respected?

Outrages will, to a certain extent, be committed by the best disciplined armies in the world. It must be expected; such are the results of war.—The property and rights of no people have been respected so well in times of war as your property and rights.—And what is more, the Government holds itself in readiness to remunerate all loyal citizens for all the losses they have sustained. Could there be anything more fair? Will the Confederacy do this? What is their money worth a bushel? Not a cent.

You say your slaves are all to be emancipated. What course has the Federal Government pursued thus far in regard to your slaves? When Fremont, Hunter, and Phelps issued their proclamation of emancipation, did not the President revoke them all? Has he not said, over and over again, that he had no constitutional right to emancipate the slaves? Has he not adhered strictly to the Constitution and laws of the country? Does he not insist that all the States shall be protected in all their rights? What more can be asked of him, who is the President of all the States? Why, then, are we involved in war?

Much is said about the slaves coming into the Federal lines, and many complaints made because they are not promptly given up. Are they not in the Confederate lines and are they not used to build fortifications and do the work of rebels, and in many instances used to man rebel guns, and fight against the Union? The Federal army can't make a business of catching negroes and delivering them up. They have come here to put down treason, and a war which the rebels inaugurated. Sufferings must be expected, losses will be incurred, you must abide by events. The South is to blame for all of the disasters which may occur.

If this war continues, look at the consequences; see what has already taken place, see what must follow. In Newbern there are nearly 5,000 slaves; they are here—more continue to come. Should the war continue, and the Federal army be obliged to advance into the interior, then will the consequences be upon your own heads. Then your institutions, and everything you have and own, will necessarily be in peril.

The people must move. Call your meetings in every county. Let your convention know your wishes. Let trade be open; let the blockade be withdrawn. Come and be restored to the inestimable privileges of American citizens.

Any man who will take up arms against such a Government as this ought to lose his property. I am indignant at such men, and cannot refrain from expressing my feelings.

Much has been said about the negro schools in Newbern. When I came I found them there established by Mr.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862. NO. 5.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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Colyer. He came to me and asked me my opinion. I gave it to him, and told him I thought it was injudicious at this time—that it would look as though I intended to disregard the laws of the State, which would destroy all my influence, and make me a very unwelcome visitor to the people of North Carolina. I treated the gentleman kindly, made no threats to him, nor did I give him advice or instructions. I have been misrepresented in the whole matter, which has unnecessarily engendered a bad feeling.

Mr. Lincoln is no Abolitionist. He is the best friend the South has got.—Look at his proclamation to Hunter. It is full of meaning. If you will not take these things into your hands you must abide by the consequences. Your ports and custom houses can be opened in less than thirty days.

I am here for your benefit, to get you out of a bad scrape, and bring you back to your allegiance.

Tell your leaders what I say. Go and tell the people what I have said. If this war lasts, what is to be done? what will be your condition? I can't say how long I can remain with you, or how long it will be in my power to avert the approaching dangers. My interest calls me away; my affections and hope of doing good keep me here.

The Administration wants peace.—The Government did not commence the war. I am no agent of Abolition generals. When required to be such I will leave you, and return with a heavy heart. I will do nothing unbecoming a Christian gentleman and patriot.

Beaufort, glorious old Beaufort!—How often I have thought of you, the home of my early friends, who have made me what I am, these scenes of my childhood! Listen to a friend and countryman, who has ever been true to you. Come under the old flag which has protected you so long and well.

The gallant champions now in arms for the Union would fight for you to-morrow if you were with us, and should your rights be invaded. You have proved your courage, and are now able to see the wicked intentions of your bad leaders, many of whom deserve the halter.

I am told that I had better go back—that I can accomplish no good here, and that my coming will displease the extremes on both sides. I notice no such nonsense.

It would have been far more agreeable for me to come to you as a private citizen. As it is, however, there is no love lost between me and those who find so much fault.

I come not to insult you. I come to do good. I shall not be able to control armies forever, nor stay the uplifted hand. Unless you soon show a disposition to accept of honorable terms, the war will go on, and the army will be forced to march inward.

Why did Mr. Lincoln send me? I did not vote for him. He knew that I was born among you, and would stand between you and all harm and be able to suggest such terms as you could honorably accept. I come with the olive branch, and stand, for the time being, between you and the powerful armies of the Republic, whose onward march will sweep you under, and necessarily destroy your institutions when brought in contact with opposing forces. Soon it will be too late for you to accept of my honorable terms. Then events must be left to the harsh and cruel necessities of the justice which is vindicated by the sword.

Old friends—honored gray hairs—I come for your benefit. You who have come from the distant counties to hear me to-day and take home what I say. Your interest demands peace. You desire to be free from turmoil and battle strife. Why, then, will you not insist on having these troubles brought to a close? I believe you will act.—From the signs of the times it is very evident that a great reaction has taken place in the hearts of the people.

If your people should refuse to act, and will still cling to Secession, and are given up to your idols, I must then leave you with a sad heart.

To my country I will do my duty. And to you, my old friends to whom I am so much attached, I will also do my duty. Can I ever forget you? The monarch may forget his crown, the bright sunbeams may forget to shine, but I never will forget friends so dear, and a people who have done so much for me.

Where is Fort Donelson, Columbus, Macon, Pulaski? Where is New Orleans? Where are all the rebel fortifications? Before New Orleans fell, some distinguished British subjects, who had been and examined all of its fortifications, went to Washington and told the Government that New Orleans could not be taken, that it was impregnable, and begged of the Government to desist; that the Federal troops would meet with a greater disaster and more slaughter than did the English troops in their attempt to take that city. How was it? What are the results? New Orleans was taken before breakfast. All hell could not prevent the Yankees from taking that city, or any other. Where are Nashville, Newbern, Roanoke Island, Corinth, and all the fortified cities and batteries on the Mississippi river? All fell into the hands of the Federal troops within a few months after they undertook the job. Well may foreign nations marvel at the power of this Government. We have accomplished in months what it would take years for foreign Powers to accomplish. Well may they tremble at our greatness.

You say that you are in want of the necessaries of life. Where is there a citizen destitute of food? Show him to me, and I will see that his wants are supplied. This I am authorized to do.

Some of you appear to have a faint hope for the Confederacy still. Wait until you hear from Richmond. Even suppose that the results are disastrous to the Union army, it would only delay the contest a little longer. The thousands upon thousands of unemployed troops now in the North who are so anxious to share the glories awaiting the Union armies, would be called into the field at once, and finish this struggle at a blow.

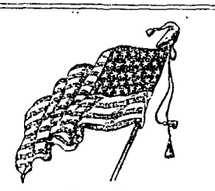
We ask for peace, and are willing to forget and forgive. The Government can afford to be generous, for she has vindicated her power. Listen to the voice of reason, conscience, and patriotism.

The great Jehovah—the author of peace and love of concord—commands us to cease shedding each other's blood. Take things into your own hands, discard political aspirants who fight for fear of punishment, and ten thousand times ten thousand shall rise up and call you blessed.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, July 8, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Democratic State Convention.

Curiosity took us to Harrisburg on the 4th. We attended the Democratic State Convention as a spectator, and were not surprised to find it packed with men as delegates who have been repeatedly repudiated by the honest Democracy of the State. But as the honest Democracy do not make office-hunting a trade, and are not ambitious to excel in intrigue and deception, they permitted the old rotten politicians of the State to again meet together to devise ways and means to insult the true patriotism of our country. The same men who aided the Secessionists to secede from the Democratic party in '60, and who have ever since been acting directly or indirectly with them in opposition to the Government, were largely in the majority, and were only kept from passing resolutions more open in sympathy with the rebels, through fear of defeating their candidates by the weight of their platform. We must admit that the resolutions are more respectable than we had a right to expect from a committee with such an old political sinner at its head as Arnold Plumer. Several of the resolutions every true Union man can endorse—they are the natural sentiments of all loyal men, Democrats and Republicans. It is only necessary to examine the resolutions to discover a *party* feeling that should disgrace any man yielding his consent to it, especially at a time when the President is making every honest effort to save the country. The leaders in this Convention should be the last men to ask for an opposition to President Lincoln.—They should remember that the people have not yet forgotten the Buchanan Administration and their course during the last Presidential campaign.

The nominee for Auditor General, Mr. Slenker, of Union county, we have no doubt is a man fully competent to discharge the duties of the office—but if he can endorse every resolution in the platform upon which the Convention has placed him, we cannot support him. The nominee for Surveyor General, Barr, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, will not be in the way of the success of any ordinary man who may be voted for in opposition to him. He is one of the very smallest of the small kind of huckstering politicians. He has been fishing for an office with various kinds of bait for some years.—The "nigger" wont save him from defeat.

Party Spirit.

There is a strong penchant shown by certain would-be politicians to organize strict party issues, and to draw the lines as closely as though we were at peace with all the world, and nothing to do but get up party strifes to keep us from the lethargy always attendant upon a people who live secure and at peace with all mankind. We are sorry to see this state of things exist. Men who love their country better than *office*, have eschewed party feelings, and have entered heartily into the cause of the Union, regardless of party. Such men we admire, and to such men we look, for bringing about the restoration of our unhappy country. The office-hunters of both the old parties of the North are as zealously at work concocting party issues, for the purpose of dividing and extending the breach in the public mind, as they can be, their only object and aim being the triumph of their schemes in order to place themselves in power, regardless of the consequences to the benignant institutions of the country. Once in power it would be rule or ruin, and perhaps both. We want no further evidence of their designs and purposes than the sentiments promulgated by their miserable, traitor sheets published in this and every other State in the Union. We warn the people to beware of these wily, sleek-tongued "snakes in the grass." They are in "league with the devil," and in their hellish plots only seek to carry out the plans of that prince of traitors and secessionists—old Lucifer himself.

THE CASE OF DR. HAYS.—The Committee on the Conduct of the War having made a thorough investigation of Dr. Hays, lately dropped from the army by order of the Secretary of War, for neglect of duty while engaged in the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers to Washington, are fully satisfied of the justice of his dismissal.

OUR TRIP TO BALTIMORE.—On Saturday last, in company with Mr. Hays Hamilton, Mr. Wm. B. Zeigler and Dr. Jerry Wilson, we left Harrisburg for the purpose of visiting the battle-fields near Richmond, and to look after the Huntingdon county boys. Arriving at Baltimore with documents from Gov. Curtin, Commissary A. J. Dull, of Mifflin county, gave us all the assistance possible to secure us a pass to Fortress Monroe, but the orders of the Secretary of War were to permit no civilian to pass to Monroe or within the lines of the army. Of course we could get no further. On Sunday Mr. Dull gave our party his kind attention, and we visited Fort McHenry, Federal Hill, and a number of the hospitals in the city. All the hospitals are in the best condition, and the sick and wounded are as well taken care of as they possibly could be at home. Sick and wounded were arriving every day, but we could not find any of our boys amongst the number in the hospitals. Our stay at Baltimore was very pleasant, made so by the kind attention of Mr. Dull, who will not soon be forgotten by our party.

RECRUITING.—Gov. Curtin has already more than fifty offers of companies under the new call. Camp Curtin is to be the principal rendezvous for the new troops. It is announced that no regimental officers will be appointed until regiments are formed of companies in camp, and company officers will be appointed in proportion to the number of men furnished.

WAR NEWS.

From Fortress Monroe.

The Buildings at City Point Burned by our Gunboats.—Supplies Going to McClellan under Convoy.—The Late Movement a Prearranged Matter.—Army of the Potomac all Right.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The *Evening Post* of this city has the following intelligence from Fortress Monroe:

"That the evacuation of White House was a prearranged movement is sufficiencatly proved by the fact that *on Monday last* the first steamers from White House arrived here, with six schooners in tow, on their way to James river.

"To-day, three hundred or four hundred vessels of all kinds have arrived here, and despatched up James river to Turkey Bend, or Harrison's Bar, where they are to await further orders. The precise point where the new depot is to be established is not now known, but it is presumed to be *near City Point or opposite that place.*

"A gunboat or two will convoy the stores to their destination, and protect them against the guerillas along the shore. Last night Col. Campbell was opposite City Point with one thousand cavalry, and said that General McClellan would have ten thousand troops there to-day." City Point was burned by our gunboats yesterday.

The *Express* has the following in its last edition:

"City Point, on James river, the railroad landing on route from the river to Petersburg, has been burned by our gunboats. Gunboats now accompany all the transports as they leave Hampton Roads to go up James river.

"The headquarters of our army are not at Fort Darling, but five or six miles below. Our advanced pickets are said to be within sight of Fort Darling. General McClellan's headquarters are now seven or eight miles from his reported base, Turkey Bend.

"*Sections of our cavalry are as high* up the river as the plantations opposite City Point, and are clearing out the guerillas on the river.

"The army is safe, therefore, in its new position, but the loss of life has been great, very great, in carning it. Gen. M'Clellan is now being reinforced by the way of James river, but the reinforcements do not give him anything like the number of the enemy."

Rebel Account of the Battle on Monday and Tuesday.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

8,000 *Lost in a Single Division.—No Fighting on Wednesday or Thursday.*

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Richmond papers, of July 2nd, furnish a number of items with regard to the battle of Monday.

It says that on Sunday, Gens. Hill and Longstreet, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy, and late on Monday afternoon attacked the enemy about five miles northeast of Darntown, on the New Market road. The conflict was terrible, and by half past 8 o'clock the enemy had been driven a mile and a half. At half past 9 o'clock the enemy being heavily reinforced, made another stand. The loss on our (the rebel) side was terrible. The situation being evidently powerless against such overpowering forces, Gen. Hill slowly retreated, amid the vociferous cheers of the Yankees.

The Examiner says it thinks that the division which went into the fight on Monday 14,000 strong could only muster 6,000 *men for duty*, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or siege yet fought. At eight o'clock, on Tuesday, Jackson and Huger's divisions attacked General McClellan's left flank on the west bank of the Chickahominy, 17 miles from Richmond. Later in the day, General Magruder fell upon his right flank. Fighting was going on up to nine o'clock on Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats on the James River was heard on Tuesday morning. A number of Federal transports are in the river with reinforcements from Genl. Burnside, but they have not yet landed.

The above extracts from the Examiner relate to Tuesday's battle, in which, according to General McClellan's despatch, received yesterday, the rebels were badly whipped.

Advices received at the War Department show that there was no fighting on the Peninsula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to 5.30 P. M.

LATEST NEWS.

More Good News From McClellan.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Fresh troops arrived here from Washington, yesterday, and went up the James River in the evening.

Four small steamers, with four barges in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe, *this morning*, laden with artillerymen, horses, &c., and were doubtless bound up the river.

A skirmish took place yesterday morning near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took 1,000 rebel prisoners, and three small batteries, and our cavalry followed them up till they passed beyond White Oak.

For the last two days the rebels have shown little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their ground and batteries almost without resistance.

The Operations at Vicksburg.

Chicago July 7.—The bombardment is kept up at regular intervals. The rebel batteries were still replying occasionally. It was believed that the rebel works would be stormed on the 4th, and there is every reason to believe that the city is already fallen.

The city is said to be not so badly damaged as was at first stated. All the noncombatants were previously removed. The rebel force is said to be 16,000. A story has reached the fleet that several hundreds of the rebels had been killed by the explosion of shells.

[This despatch only gives news from the fleet to the 2d. inst. The despatch from New Madrid announcing the capture of Vicksburg was dated July 7th. Although as yet unconfirmed, it does not appear to be improbable.]

McClellan's Address to his Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp Near Harrison's Landing July 4.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces, and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains, and all your guns except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy.

Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury, by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of number and necessarily of position also, you have, in every conflict, beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. No one will now question that each of you may always with pride say, "I belong to the Army of the Potomac."

You have reached this new base complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat. Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people.

On this our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy; that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace, and extend security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure or blood.

(Signed) GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

We learn that Brigadier General Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal of the Army of the Potomac, has arrived at Washington with despatches from Major General McClellan. He represents the army as safe in its new position, and in fine spirits.

Pittsburgh Female College.

We copy the following notice of this excellent institution from the *Pittsburg Gazette* of the 3d inst.:

The Seventh Annual Catalogue of the Pittsburg Female College has just been laid upon our table by the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing. We confess that we have examined its contents with a degree of satisfaction amounting almost to pride, as we have marked the fact that we have in our midst one of the most vigorous, well managed and successful institutions in the land. We question much whether one in ten, even of our own citizens, has any real conception of the status the college has reached, or the grand and glorious work it is to-day accomplishing.—The recent commencement, at which nineteen young ladies received their degrees, gave evidence not only of woman's capabilities, but also of the superior facilities afforded by the college for their development. The entire commencement was a brilliant success and reflected the highest honor on all concerned.

As an evidence of the prosperity of the college we need but state the fact that the attendance the past year reached the large number of *two hundred and forty-eight*, gathered from nine States.

The utmost care is taken in the selection of teachers, and the present Faculty will compare favorably with any in the country.

The next term will commence on Tuesday, September 2d.

☞ Whew! we have had oppressively hot weather for the past few days.

Proclamation of Governor Curtin.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

Pennsylvania, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression of the rebellion. Our regiments in the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and in addition new regiments are to be formed.

Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defence, that the blood of her sons, who have already fallen, may not have been shed in vain, and that we may hand down to our posterity the blessings of Union and civil and political liberty, which we derived from our fathers.

The number of men now required, and the regulations for enlistments, will be made known forthwith in general orders. Meanwhile, the men of Pennsylvania will hold themselves in readiness for a prompt compliance with the necessary demand upon their gallant and patriotic spirit.

Our noble Commonwealth has never yet faltered, and must stand firm now, when her honor and everything that is dear to her are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Important Correspondence Between the Governors of the Loyal States and the President.

Preparations for Military Occupancy of Insurrectionary Districts.

A Call for 300,000 Additional Troops to be Issued.

Collection of the Direct Tax in Insurrectionary States.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of several States will explain itself:

TO THE PRESIDENT—The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that, in view of the present important military movements *now in progress, and the reduced condition* of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meet with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all the military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good government. We believe that the decisive movement is *near at hand, and to that end the people* of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all the reinforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our government.

Israel Washburne, Jr., Governor of Maine.

N. S. Berry, Governor of New Hampshire.

Frederick Holbrook, Governor of Vermont.

Wm. A. Buckingham, Governor of Connecticut.

E. D. Morgan, Governor of New York.

Charles S. Holden, Governor of New Jersey.

A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland.

F. H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia.

Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan.

J. B. Tomle, President of the Military Board of Kentucky.

Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee.

H. R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri.

O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana.

David Tod, Governor of Ohio.

Alex. Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota.

Richard Gates, Governor of Illinois.

Edward Solomon, Governor of Wisconsin.

—— Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa.

—— Burton, Governor of Delaware.

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO BE CALLED OUT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in a patriotic manner by you in the communication of the 28th of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of *three hundred thousand men.* I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chefly of infantry. The quota of your States would be———.

I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

An order fixing the quota of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the second section of an act of Congress, passed on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1862, entitled "An Act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the President to declare, on or before the first day of July then next following, by his proclamation, in what States and parts of States insurrection exists:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the States of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the State of Virginia, except the following counties, *Huncock, Ohio*, Brooke, Marshall, Weizel, Marion, Monongahela, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Webster, Fayette and Raleigh, are now in insurrection and rebellion, and by reason thereof, the civil authority of the United States is obstructed so that the provisions of the "Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay the interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, cannot be peaceably executed, and that the taxes legally chargeable upon real estate under the act last aforesaid, lying within the States and parts of States as aforesaid, together with a penalty of fifty per centum of said taxes, shall be a lien upon the tracts or lots of the same, severally charged, till paid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(L. S.) Done at the city of Washington, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

Full Particulars up to Monday Afternoon.

[Special Despatches to the Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.—I have arrived here safely, in company with General Stoneman and staff and Gen. Casey and staff, who are here, it is said, under special orders.

You have no doubt been apprised of the great confusion existing here, and naturally attendant upon the crowding of vessels into the harbor from White House Point.

The affair on Saturday last partook more of the nature of a battle than the engagements of Thursday or Friday. General Fitzjohn Porter has covered himself with glory. He selected a very strong position, and having posted his *forces in an admirable manner*, was prepared to hold it against any forces of the enemy. The brave men of his command all fought with heroic courage, and the volunteers vied with Gen. Sykes' regulars in making steady movements, and carefully executing the commands of their officers.

Time and again, vast hordes of rebels moved up in solid columns against our troops, but our regular batteries as often mowed them down in a most destructive manner. Steady discharges of shell, grape and canister in regular salvos seemed to sweep down whole companies.

As soon as confusion in the rebel ranks was apparent, General Porter ordered General Meagher's Irish Brigade to charge bayonets, which they did in the most gallant and heroic style, bare-headed, in their shirt sleeves, occasionally with these rolled up.

This charge had an excellent effect. The rebels were driven back with *great slaughter*, and General Porter was preparing to move upon them, over the piles of the rebel dead and dying, when the enemy again advanced steadily, strongly reinforced.

Now the Pennsylvanians gave them the benefit of all their splendid rifles, while the batteries played upon them as before, creating sad havoc. Indeed, the slaughter upon other fields during the war has never been anything to compare to this. The rebels staggered under their losses, and our forces were advancing steadily upon them, driving them back at every point, when a staff officer rode up with an order from the commander-in-chief to General Porter, directing him to fall back with his command, and cross the Chickahominy.

The order was executed in fine style, and our troops did not miss a man, the enemy being too severely punished to follow us closely. The only difficulty was with the Pennsylvania Reserves *and Meagher's Irishmen—their commanders* exerting all their powers to induce these brave men to cease firing. They saw the advantage gained by hard fighting, and they were anxious to follow up the success.

All the troops must be praised for heroic gallantry in this affair, but the regulars must have especial notice.—General Sykes, the lamented Major Rossel, the 3d, 4th, and 14th Infantry, behaved admirably.

General Porter thought he would be reinforced, and he ordered to advance upon Richmond forthwith, but it was not so designed, and he fell back as ordered, promptly.

Four trains of cars, loaded with forage, were ordered to Despatch on Saturday, but meeting the enemy's pickets on the road, the trains were backed down near the White House, the cars were burned, and the four locomotives were blown up. This was a great loss, but it was enhanced by the destruction *of stores, &c., at the White House*—everything there being in flames.—Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage-wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being no time to burn them, they were cast into the river.

I embarked with many others on board of the John Brooks, but owing to the fact that our vessel was too large to move down the river in safety at night, we dropped anchor in sight of White House Point. The houses burned on all night, and the scene presented was one of the grandest I ever beheld. The rebels were not in sight on Sunday morning when we moved down the river. The gunboats dropped down with us some miles, and anchored under a bluff, so as to allow the rebels a chance to come as far east as they chose.

A portion of General Stoneman's command was ordered to Yorktown and Williamsburg to guard the telegraph wires and open direct communication with General McClellan.

Arrangements are perfecting, under the direction of officers of high standing here, to convey a full supply of stores to General McClellan's army, but by what means I am not at liberty to publish.

A single sutler, in the vicinity of White House, had property to the amount of $10,000 destroyed on Saturday.

There are many rumors here respecting army movements; all, however, unreliable. The correspondents skedaddled with our vanguard over to the main body of the army, and they may not be heard from for a day or two, when they will be able to write "Richmond; or very near it," at the head of their contributions. NOVICE.

Battle of White Oak Swamp.

Admirable Behaviour of our Generals and Pennsylvania Reserves---A Whole Brigade of Rebels Captured.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

TURKEY BRIDGE, JAMES RIVER, Nine A. M., Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

Another tremendous battle, more terrible carnage, yesterday. From Wednesday to Monday has this army been fighting—a six-days battle, or, if you please, forty battles.

Early yesterday morning the enemy appeared in force at White Oak Swamp, the position we had assumed during the night previous. In this retreat—why hesitate to use the word?—he has not, in a single instance, long hesitated to attack—he did not now. By noon the action had commenced—the battle of White Oak Swamp.—Musketry had not ceased when I left the field at 10 P. M. It will scarcely rank in magnitude with Gaines' Hill, and yet we did not suffer more, nor *cause to suffer more, at Fair Oaks.*

It is impossible for me to give a circumstantial account of this battle, raging as it did, ten hours, and extending along a line of two and a half miles, and fought on ground such that not one-tenth of the field was in view from any one point of action. At least three-fifths of McClellan's army was engaged or in immediate reserve.—Heintzleman's, Sumner's, and Franklin's corps were thus, and a portion each of Keye's and Porter's. M. could scarcely have been brought into action, had the fate of the country depended on the one effort. And yet, we only barely hold our ground—perhaps not quite.

I shall have to hurry on to the results. Our loss of yesterday may be estimated at 6,000. Many of these are prisoners. The Pennsylvania Reserve were again in the thickest. This morning they do not muster 3,000 men. Add to these 1,000, who are *straggling and will yet come in*, and the number is less than half that they began with at Beaver Dam. They lost severely there; they were more than decimated the next day at Gaines' Mills, and yesterday they shrank to this small measure. Their leader, Gen. McCall, is severely wounded, and in the enemy's hands. Our brigade commander, Gen. J. J. Reynolds, is a prisoner at Richmond; another, Gen. George G. Meade, lies in a tent near us seriously wounded. Officers of lower grade they have lost in about the same proportion. Of the Bucktail Regiment, not a hundred responded to the roll-call.

And so with other divisions. For the losses of the last six days cannot be less than 15,000. It is only hoped that they will not reach 20,000.

Our generals behaved like Napoleons under his own eagle eye. General McCall was severely wounded in the shoulder. He refused to leave the field or to dismount. *At night*, when the enemy had been driven back, his horse was found dead, and this is all that is known of his fate. How Gens. Richardson and Dana, always well up in the melee, escaped unhurt, seems miraculous. The same may be said of scores. Gen. Burns and Gen. Brooks were each slightly wounded, but neither so disabled as to leave the field. Col. Wyman, 16th Massachusetts, was killed late in the day, under what circumstances I cannot say, but in a brave fight it may be warranted, for such was the place he always sought. Col. Hinks, 19th Massachusetts, fought his regiment until he had less officers than companies, made two bayonet charges, and fought his men *until at length he fell wounded.*

Let it be recorded here that a regiment always fights precisely like its officers. This fact recurs to me as I speak of the 19th, since that furnishes *one of the most notable instances* bearing on the assertion.

The varying fortunes of the field are shown by the fact that each side took guns and a large number of prisoners. Among those taken from the enemy are Col. Lamar, of Georgia, ex-M. C., the noted Secessionist of long standing, and Col. Pendleton, of a Louisiana regiment, formerly of Cincinnati. A whole brigade was captured by Heintzleman—a small brigade, 1,600 strong. Perhaps 3,000 were taken during the day.

That the enemy's loss of the last week more than exceeds our own is as nearly certain as anything can be, of which there is no direct proof. He has lost fewer by capture than we, but his killed and wounded must fully balance the account. By fighting the enemy in chosen positions, where the artillery could play havoc with all who should dare to approach, we find his dead in great numbers. Our superiority in artillery has saved the army from utter annihilation. And yet the most tenacious struggles have been over these very guns. The enemy never fails to attempt their capture, evidently having a wholesome sense of their value.

Yesterday the gunboats participated to the extent of silencing a rebel battery they had succeeded in getting into play upon our baggage trains.

The salvation of this decimated, exhausted and depressed army is a question of supplies and reinforcements, immediate and heavy. If these weary thousands could get twenty-four hours rest, their safety would be assured, but if left alone, any cessation of attack and repulse until the final catastrophe will not be permitted. C. A. P.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, July 8, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

NEWS FROM OUR BOYS OF THE FIFTH PA. REGT.—We had the pleasure of taking our young friend, Mr. Henry Geissinger, of Capt. Wintrode's company, by the hand this morning. He brought home the body of Reuben T. Fouse, a member of the same company who died of typhoid fever. Mr. Geissinger says that Fouse was in the battle at Fair Oaks, and fought like a hero, but before the battle was ended he took sick and in four days was a corpse. Mr. Geissinger was in the seven-days' battle, but came out unscathed. He saw some of the members of Company G, 5th Pa. Regiment, since the fight, and communicates to us sad and mournful intelligence of some of the brave boys from this borough.—We hesitate to write it, but the truth must be known, and we hope the sad news will be taken as lightly as possible. S. H. Keith is slightly wounded in the arm; Jacob Hawn is also slightly wounded; a man by the name of Green, from McConnellstown, seriously wounded; Lieut. Charles Hildebrand is among the missing. It is not known whether he was killed or taken prisoner.

Mr. Geissinger says that Col. Simmons, of the 5th Pa. Regiment acting Brigadier General, was shot from his horse, but it is not known what became of him. Maj. Dare's horse was shot from under him. Mr. G. did not know his fate.

THE 4TH.—But very little demonstration was made in this place on the . The only thing like a demonstration was the Methodist Sabbath ol Celebration. A large number our citizens went to various points on Broad Top. John Scott delivered an address at Coalmont. We are informed that he handled the secessionists and their Northern sympathizers without mercy. Rev. S. H. Reid spoke at Broad Top City. His address was a masterly affair as is everything that comes from that source. There was also a celebration at Powelton, which was none of your "one-horse" affairs.

THE repairs are so far advanced that the canal from Hollidaysburg to Williamsburg Dam will be opened for the passage of boats about the 25th of this month (July). From Williamsburg Dam to Huntingdon Dam the water will be drawn off on the first of August, and that part of the canal will probably remain closed during the remainder of the season.

Hollidaysburg papers please copy.

CONCERT.—*Return of the Hudson Brothers and H. M. Rogers.* This celebrated troupe of singers are again to visit our town. They will give a Concert on Friday evening next, at the Court House. Go and hear them.—Admittance 25 cents. Children 20 cts. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

HUNTINGDON NORMAL SCHOOL.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Fall session of this school commences on the 1st of September. Mr. Whipple, the principal, is a finished scholar and an excellent teacher, and those who desire to qualify themselves for teachers, should not fail to attend the coming session, as he will organize a Normal Class expressly for that purpose.

FIRE WORKS.—On the evening of the 4th, E. C. Summers delighted our citizens with the grandest display of fireworks ever seen in this town. It was really a beautiful sight. The Castalian Fount was a perfect jam. Almost everybody in town was there. There must have been one or two thousand on the ground at one time.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY, according to announcement, gave one of their concerts on Thursday evening. The Court House was crowded by an intelligent and appreciative audience. If we are allowed to judge, we would say that all were highly gratified with the entertainment. The gentlemen are masters of their profession, and sing like nightingales.

THE patriotic enthusiasm of the engineers of the Pennsylvania railroad was manifested on the 4th, by the profuse decorations of their engines.—The passenger engines were grandly decorated with flags, wreaths, and red, white and blue ribbons. The 84th, a freight engine, exhibited a magnificent testimony of the patriotism of the engineer.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. A. H. Sembower, of Altoona, will preach in the Baptist Church of this place, on Sabbath next, morning and evening.

WE understand that the good people of Mapleton and vicinity had a "lively time" on the 4th.

WE HAD the pleasure of taking our jovial friend, Will Geissinger, by the hand on the 4th. He looks as natural as ever.

WE MET both the editors of the Shirleysburg *Herald* in town last week.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—This Convention met in Bedford on Tuesday of last week, and recommended and nominated the following ticket:

For Congress, Hon. Alex. King, as the choice of Bedford County.

For the Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Col. Wharton, Geo. W. Householder as the choice of Bedford county.

For County Commissioner, Benjamin Fink.

For Director of the Poor, Wm. F. Moorehead.

For Auditor, Wm. Dibert.

The Convention did not make a nomination for the Legislature, leaving the field clear to John Cesna, Esq., who will be re-elected without opposition.

Democratic State Convention.

The Annual State Convention of the Democratic party convened on Friday, July 4th, at ten o'clock, A. M., in the hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by W. H. Welsh, chairman of the State central committee.

On motion of Mr. Searight, Gen. George W. Cass of Alleghany, was called to the chair. Messrs. Jacob Zeigler, T. H. Purdy, A. J. Garrettson and T. W. Sutton were appointed temporary secretaries.

The roll of delegates was then called and the names of gentlemen entitled to seats, duly registered, the cases of several disputed seats being referred to a special committee of five. This committee afterwards reported that no claims had been submitted to them, all controversies in regard to the right of holding seats having been amicably arranged between the parties thereto.

On motion of Mr. C. L. Ward, the rules of the last House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

Mr. Gilmore, of Fayette, submitted a resolution relative to the further organization of a body, which was amended on motion of C. L. Lamberton, Esq., of Clarion, passed finally, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention do now proceed to the election of a permanent President, and that committees on permanent organization and resolutions be adopted by the designation of one member of each committee by the delegates from the different Senatorial districts respectively, which latter committee shall be authorized to report to the Convention for its action resolutions expressive of the views and opinions of the Democratic party of this State.

It was further resolved that all resolutions indicative of the sentiments of members upon questions of national policy should be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

A ballot was then taken for President of the Convention, resulting in the selection of Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill; the next highest candidate being Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

The President was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Vaux and Hepburn, and returned his thanks for the partiality of the Convention in selecting him to preside over its sessions. In view of the fact that the appointment of a committee on resolutions had already been determined upon, he refrained from the expression of any political sentiments.

A recess for ten minutes was taken, after which the names of members selected to constitute the committee on permanent organization and resolutions were handed in.

The Convention then adjourned till three P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, P. M.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee on permanent organization, through their chairman, reported the following list of officers:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Jesse Johnson,	John Ross,
A. J. Lechler,	J. C. McAlarney,
Michael Arnold,	J. G. Bush,
Dr. W. O. Snyder,	John Orr,
John B. Evans,	Jacob Reed,
Dr. E. L. Acker,	William Forbes,
Jesse W. Knight,	J. M. Thompson,
Robert McDowell,	Jacob Turney,
Philip K. Miller,	Wm. Patterson,
Francis P. Dewees,	Dr. D. A. Penney,
John Smith,	S. P. Ross,
George D. Jackson,	Wm. Leat,
Thomas M. Biddle,	J. J. McArthur,
J. H. Young,	Pearson Church,
John G. Freeze,	Kennedy L. Blood.

SECRETARIES.

Jacob Zeigler, T. H. Purdy, J. H. Orvis, A. J. Garrettson, T. W. Sutton, T. T. McAdam, James Erwin, John P. Delaney, Jacob Bushey, Wm. McKnight, Lewis H. Davis, James M. Bredin, Samuel Darrah, Doctor Loss Rockwell.

READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By request of the Convention, Jacob Zeigler, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, at the conclusion of which a vote of thanks was tendered that gentleman, as an appreciation of his elocutionery effort.

On motion, each member of the body was assessed twenty-five cents, (the customary amount,) to pay expense attending the convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions having concluded their labors, reported through their Chairman, Hon. Arnold Plumer, of Venango, the following series of resolutions, which were read by one of the secretaries, Col. Jacob Zeigler.

WHEREAS, The American Constitution was ordained and established by our fathers, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity, therefore

1. *Resolved*, That the only object of the Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is.

2, *Resolved*, That to the end that the Union be restored and the Constitution and laws be enforced throughout its whole extent, we pledge our hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war.

Resolved, That the true and only object of the war is, to restore the Union and enforce the laws; such a purpose alone is worthy the awful sacrifice which it costs us of life and treasure; with such a purpose alone can we hope for success, and those who from sectional feeling, party or private motives would give any other direction to the efforts of our armies are unjust and unworthy to be entrusted with power, and would cause all our exertions, extraordinary and unparalleled as they are, to prove futile in the end.

Resolved, That we justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades some of the departments of the Federal Government, and that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partizans; and that, in view of the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis and throughout the country, we hold an entire change of administration to be imperatively demanded.

Resolved, That the party fanaticism or crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose to overrun the north and enter into competiting with the white laboring masses, thus degrading and insulting their manhood by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race, and merits our most emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That we denounce northern abolitionism and southern secession as the co-operation sources of our present calamities, alike treasonable to the Constitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a respected Constitution, with returning peace and prosperity is through the overthrowing of both.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania is equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geographical parties, which base their hope for continued partizan success on the agragrianism of emancipation and hypercritical philanthropy—abolition: because neither is known to the Constitution, and both are intended to aid in subverting the Constitution and to prevent the restoration of unity, peace and concord among the States and the people.

Resolved, That the Constitution and laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in violation of the Constitution, in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman in the land.

Resolved, That this is a government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race, and that the negro race are not entitled to, and ought not to be, admitted to political of social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign right; and the pledges of the Constitution require us as loyal citizens not to interfere therewith.

Resolved, That Congress has in power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury, and that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences for which they have not been convicted by due trial by jury are unconstitutional and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity, and there is no such justification as *State necessity* known to our government or laws.

Resolved, That the Constitution, the Union and the Laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down; and that it is our duty to aid in all measures necessary and proper to that end.

Resolved, That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond; *living* they shall know a nation's gratitude, *wounded* a nation's care, and *dying* they shall live in our memories and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The convention then immediately proceeded to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, to be voted for at the next fall election.

The first and sixth ballots for a nominee of the party for the former office resulted as follows:

	1st BALLOT.	6th BALLOT.
Richardson L. Wright, Phila.	39	39
William P. Schell, Bedford.	24	17
Jacob Ziegler, Butler.	24	withdr'n.
Franklin Vanzant,	20	"
Isaac S. Slenker, Union.	18	75

The nomination of Isaac Slenker of Union, was declared unanimous.

The balloting for a candidate for Surveyor General, resulted in the selection of James P. Barr, of Alleghany county, on the second ballot, that gentleman having received 79 votes—a small majority over the whole number cast.

It was unanimously resolved that the chairman of the body, Hon. F. W. Hughes, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, with power to appoint the members thereof.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

An informal meeting of the body convened at 9½ o'clock in the hall of the House, when several addresses were delivered ratifying the nominations.

$40 A WAGES PAID $100 !

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 18, 1862-3m. *Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.*

From the Army of Gen. M'Clellan.

The Battles Before Richmond.

The Seven-Days Battle.

Fearful Slaughter.—Our Loss From Fifteen to Twenty Thousand in Killed, Wounded, and Missing.—Most of the Siege Guns Saved.—Terrible Battles.—Present Position of the Army.—Stonewall Jackson and Rhett Killed.—45,000 Killed and Wounded on Both Sides.—The New Base.—The Battle of Tuesday.—Great Loss of the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The army correspondence of the Associated Press has just arrived here, direct from Gen. McClellan's headquarters. The following is a brief statement of the present condition of affairs:

After seven days incessant fighting, during which Gen. McClellan's army was compelled to fall back before vastly superior numbers, he reached a point on the James river adjoining Turkey Island. Here he is in a safe position, with the support of the gunboats. His army is posted on high ground, out of the swamps, with abundance of good water, and where he can, and now is, being reinforced.

The battle, or rather series of battles, has been one of the most destructive of human life that the world has seen, and has resulted in the killing and wounding of not less, it is thought, than forty-five thousand men on both sides. The enemy's loss has unquestionably been enormous, far greater than ours, which in killed and wounded will not exceed *fifteen thousand*.

We have lost many prisoners, but not more than five thousand.

All the bridges were blown up by Gen. McClellan as he retreated, and all the property, stores, &c., that he could not save were destroyed.

The enemy got very little besides a portion of our siege guns and about forty pieces of light artillery.

We captured a number of the enemy's artillery, and also took many prisoners, but were compelled to release most of them rather than be encumbered with them.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Monday, announces the death of Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There is no doubt that the losses in the battles before Richmond are greatly exaggerated, as there is no means of ascertaining the figures at this time.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
TURKEY ISLAND, July 2, 1862.

The following is an account of the battles fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the fifth, sixth, and seventh days of the engagement:

On Sunday morning the corps of Sumner and Franklin were left in the works at Fair Oaks, with instructions to evacuate and protect the baggage and supply trains on their way to James river. They had hardly left their position, and were falling back on the railroad and Williamsburg turnpike, when the enemy discovered the movement and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force.

So rapidly did they approach that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them, before they were upon them.

The enemy advanced to an attack about two o'clock, which was promptly met by our men. The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly. They advanced in a solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery, and the effect of our guns on their ranks was fearful. They were killed and wounded by hundreds.

At dark the enemy were repulsed, and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about one and a half miles above Savage Station.

While the battle was in progress other important events were transpiring. The railroad bridge over the Chickahominy was burned, and a train of twelve cars, under a full head of steam, was run overboard. All the commissary and quartermaster stores were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores.

The large house at the station, and the adjoining grounds, which were filled with our sick and wounded, whom it was impossible to remove, were left under the charge of our surgeons, with all the necessaries at hand for their comfort. They number about seven hundred, and are now in the enemy's hands.

The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday retreated, under the cover of night, to White Oak Swamp Bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Monday, the sixth day, was as follows:

Gen. Smith's division, supported by Gen. Negley's brigade, occupied the right of the bridge, while Sumner and Franklin's corps were on the left. Heintzelman's corps, with Gen. McCall's division, was posted out on the New Market road to meet the enemy, who was approaching from the direction of Richmond. The enemy came up boldly early in the forenoon, having been heavily reinforced by troops that had fought the battle of Friday on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

At about 2 o'clock it became evident that some portions of our lines must give way, as the enemy were evidently throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within three and a half miles of Turkey Island bridge, where the fight was shortly after renewed, and continued with the greatest determination on both sides.

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides. During the day all the cattle and a greater part of the transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island bridge. Some of the rear wagons were abandoned and fired on this day in order to make room for the artillery.

The Battle on Tuesday.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the enemy, who evidently expected to crush our army. It lasted about three hours, resulting in considerable loss to both parties. The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops. They again advanced about 3 o'clock P. M., in considerable force, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for about two hours, without coming near enough for the use of musketry.

The loss of our army during these seven days' engagements is not known, but twenty thousand is considered as near an estimate as can, at present, be given in killed, wounded, and missing. Many of those at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country, and may hereafter return.

The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army.

We have taken about seven hundred prisoners, among whom are three lieutenant colonels and one major.

The reported capture of Gen. Magruder is probably a mistake.

The loss in field artillery during the seven days amounted to about thirty guns.

General Reynolds and Capt. Kingsbury of his staff were taken prisoners, as was also Col. Stockton of Michigan.

General Mead, of Pennsylvania, was severely wounded.

General Burns was wounded in the face. Generals Sumner and Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but they did not leave the field.

General McCall was seen to fall from his horse during the battle of Monday. He was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries is not known.

Col. Gosline, of the 95th Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed; also, Capt. Cambios, of the 5th (regular) Cavalry.

Captain Whiting, of the Fifth cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner, and his son, a lieutenant in the same regiment, lost his left arm.

Col. Pratt, of the 31st New York Regiment, was wounded in the face.

The army is now encamped on high, rolling ground on the banks of the James river, 15 miles from Richmond. The transports are already unloading supplies at the wharves.

Opinion of General McClellan.

The Commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack that the enemy may make on his present position. The moving of the army over to James river was not a part of the general plan, as has been stated. The attack of Jackson's forces on the right, last Thursday and Friday, made this movement a necessity, in order to save the army from total annihilation, as the reinforcements received by the rebels gave them a force double that of the Army of the Potomac.

Among the prisoners taken during the battle were a number belonging to Beauregard's army.

MARRIED,

On Sunday, the 22d of June, by Rev. Brads, Mr. THEODORE L. FLOOD to Miss ANNIE BLACK, both of this place.

So we go! First one—then another—drifting slowly and surely, day by day, into the maelstrom of matrimony. In their happiness and joy of newly wedded life they paused for a moment to think of the printer, and the poor disciple of Faust was remembered in the shape of a cake about the size of a bread-basket, for which we hereby tender our heartiest congratulations to the happy couple, hoping they may enjoy an endless career of prosperity and sunshine. And furthermore, when the rose-tinted dream begins to pale before the accumulation of the musty cobwebs of Time, may their love for each other undergo no change but only grow the deeper and stronger.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

July 7, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,12@5,75
Common and Superfine	$50@4,50
Rye Flour	$3 25
Corn Meal	$2,75
Extra White Wheat	$130@1,38
Fair and Prime Red	$1,24@1,26
Rye	67c
Corn, prime Yellow	54
Oats	40
Clover seed, ₱ 64 lbs	$5,00@5,12½
Timothy	$1,50@1,75
Wool	46@47c
Hides	43@52

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$5,50@6.25
Extra do ₱ cwt	5,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	50
Corn	43
Oats	28
Clover seed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,25
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

A BILLIARD TABLE

FOR SALE.

Apply to E. C. SUMMERS, Huntingdon, Pa. [jun9-3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[*Estate of David Confer, dec'd.*]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST, A. D. 1862, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece of a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, being the southern end of lot No. 11, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on Smith street, three feet six inches north of the north eastern corner of the brick building thereon erected; thence across said lot by line of lot now owned by John P. Anderson's heirs, and parallel with Allegheny street, forty-three feet to line of lot belonging to David Snyder's estate, thence along same to Allegheny street; thence by Allegheny street to Smith street; thence along Smith street to the place of beginning; having thereon erected a one story and basement brick building.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year with interest to be secured by bond or mortgage.

GRAFFIUS MILLER,
July 9, 1862. *Administrator.*

LIST of uncalled-for letters remaining in Dudley Post Office, July 1, 1862.

Bradley, George	Hammonds, William
Burchill, Morris	Jones, John E.
Blustin, William	Lang, Anton
Barton, M. P.	Leahy, Edward
Burns, Patrick	McCullough, Robert
Beggs, James	Moore, Michael
Baker, Samuel G.	Mcilravey, John
Collins, John	McCaffrey, Catherine Mrs.
Carney, Andrew	Mirrouge, Julia Mrs.
Curry, Samuel	McIlhoney, Thomas
Campbell, Addie H.	McKeonna, Daniel
Cooly, Michael	Myers, Lewis
Dougherty, Hugh	Oshen, Annie Mrs.
Doney, Terrence	Parson, David
Donocan, John	Personel, Patrick
Donahoe, Michael	Riley, William
Doyle, Andrew	Robins, William
Eagan, Thomas	Samson, Alexander
Earl, Catherine	Sweeney, James

Schneider, John

Huntingdon Normal School.

The Fall Term of this School will commence September 1st, 1862, and continue twenty-one weeks, including one week of vacation.

A demand for competent teachers has induced the Principal to organize a NORMAL SCHOOL, whose members will receive special instruction in the THEORY and PRACTICE of teaching. The members, on graduating, will be entitled to a certificate commending them to the confidence of those who desire to employ teachers.

A sufficient number of instructors will be employed, to make a proper division of labor, and give to each class time for drilling—an important element in successful teaching.

The government of the school shall be such as will best promote the progress of each pupil, and the general interest of the whole school.

The Principal will endeavor to furnish his pupils with facilities for acquiring a thorough education.

TUITION.

Common English Branches	$ 6 00
Higher "	10 00
Languages and pure Mathematics	12 00
Incidentals	25

LUTHER P. WHIPPLE,
Huntingdon, July 9, 1862-2m. Principal.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I announce myself as a candidate for District Attorney subject to the decision of the People's Union Nominating Convention. J. H. O. CORBIN.
Huntingdon, July 1st, 1862.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY:

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin July 31, 1862.

The expenses per quarter, or 11 weeks, in Common English, are $22, washing, light and fuel not included.

For information, address

J. W. HUGHES,
Cassville, Huntingdon co.,
July 2, 1862-4t. Penna.

A FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a farm in Union township, Huntingdon county, the estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased, containing 300 acres, 180 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a two-story frame house, a log barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring near the house, a large apple orchard and a great variety of other kinds of fruit of the best quality.

Terms will be made reasonable.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

For further information apply to MARY MILLER, living on the premises. [July 2, 1862-tf.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1859, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Love, Administrator of Asaph Fagan, deceased, amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for the purpose of hearing said parties, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of JULY, 1862, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund should present them before the Auditor or be thereafter barred from receiving any share thereof. JOHN REED,
Huntingdon, June 25, 1862-4t.* *Auditor.*

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.25 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $3 70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M, 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 4.45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9 00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
June 3, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

CLASSIFICATION of Merchants in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Merchant's Taxes for the year 1862.

	CLASS.	LIC.
Alexandria borough and Porter township.		
George C. Bucher,	14	7 00
H. C. Walker,	14	7 00
Samuel Hatfield,	14	7 00
Wm. Monro,	14	7 00
John R. Gregory,	14	7 00
Barree township.		
Samuel W. Myton,	14	7 00
James O. Walker,	14	7 00
Benton Gregg,	14	7 00
Andrew Crownover,	14	7 00
Brady Township.		
Henry Jamison,	14	7 00
Eby & Co.,	13	20 00
S. Sechrist,	14	7 00
A. R. Stewart,	14	7 00
Jesse Dieffenbaugh,	14	7 00
Cass borough and township.		
G. B. W. Sipes,	14	7 00
J. P. Heaton,	14	7 00
James Henderson,	14	7 00
Carbon Township.		
R. B. Wigton,	10	20 00
George A. Heaton,	14	7 00
J. S. Berkstresser,	14	7 00
McHugh & McGrath,	10	20 00
Blair & Ports,	12	12 50
James Gleason,	16	10 00
James Dunn,	14	7 00
Jacob Mears,	14	7 00
Clay Township.		
George H. Stevens,	14	7 00
J. C. & J. Brewster,	14	7 00
J. H. Adams,	14	7 00
R. Ashman,	13	10 00
Cromwell Township.		
T. E. Orbison,	14	7 00
David Etnier,	13	10 00
Dublin township.		
George Sipes,	14	7 00
James Cree,	14	7 00
W. C. Swan,	14	7 00
Alexander Neely,	14	7 00
Franklin Township.		
J. W. Mattern,	14	7 00
Shorb, Stewart & Co.,	16	10 00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	13	12 50
J. L. Adams,	14	7 00
Huntingdon borough.		
Fisher & Son,	12	12 50
D. P. Gwin,	13	10 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	14	7 00
Moses Strous,	14	7 00
G. A. A. Miller,	14	7 00
A. Willoughby,	14	7 00
H. Roman,	14	7 00
Carmon & Helfright,	13	10 00
L. Westbrook,	14	7 00
Wm. Colon,	14	7 00
Joseph Reigger,	14	7 00
Swartz & McCabe,	14	7 00
S. B. Grove,	14	7 00
M. Gutman,	14	7 00
S. S. Smith,	14	7 00
William Lewis,	14	7 00
W. A. Saxton,	14	7 00
Wallace & Clement,	16	7 00
Jno. A. Brown,	13	10 00
C. Long,	14	7 00
D. Africa,	14	7 00
A. B. Cunningham,	16	10 00
Jackson Township.		
Freedom Iron & Co.,	13	10 00
S. W. Blyton,	14	7 00
Wm. H. Harper,	14	7 00
R. McBurney,	14	7 00
S. W. Myton, (Massaysburg.)	14	7 00
Morris township.		
T. W. Graffius,	13	10 00
R. A. Dorsey,	13

BIRD CAGES,

BIRD BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware. Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large, Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPENAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.-3m.

UNION

VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at LEWIS' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,354,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862-6m.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,

Owner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

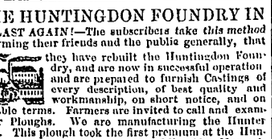
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.☜

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

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NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

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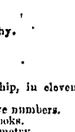

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

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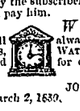

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

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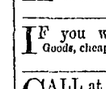

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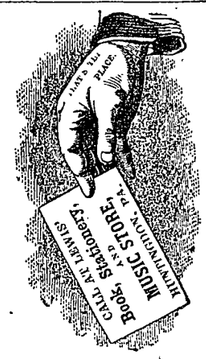

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